

**Common child neurobehavioral disorders such as attention deficit disorder, learning disabilities and conduct disorders were 50 percent higher in homes where children under 12 were exposed to secondhand smoke.** Voluntary smoke-free home policies should be encouraged.

*Kabir Z, Connelly G, Albert H. Secondhand smoke exposure and neurobehavioral disorders among children in the United States. Pediatrics 2011; 128:263-27*

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/128/2/263.full>

**Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke after birth was positively associated with obesity at age 6.** The odds ratio ranged from 2.57 (1.64-4.04) to 4.43 (2.24-8.76), depending on length of exposure. Secondhand tobacco smoke exposure in the early years of life appears to be a new key risk factor in the development of obese and overweight children.

*Raum E, Kupper-Nybelen J, Lamerz A, et al. Tobacco smoke exposure before, during and after pregnancy and risk of overweight at age 6. Obesity 2011;19(12):2411-2417*

[www.nature.com/oby/journal/v19/n12/full/oby2011129a.html](http://www.nature.com/oby/journal/v19/n12/full/oby2011129a.html)

**Disparities were found in secondhand smoke exposure for high-risk NICU babies at discharge.** Most families (64 percent) with at least one smoker initiated a household/car smoking ban. However, only 28 percent of families with incomes under \$25,000 and a smoker initiated a ban. Of note, only half of the households reported that a provider had offered information on secondhand smoke, suggesting missed opportunities to reduce infant exposure to secondhand smoke.

*Stotts A, Evans P, Green C, et al. Secondhand smoke risk in infants discharged from NICU: Potential for significant health disparities? Nicotine & Tobacco Research 2011;13(11): 1015-1022*

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/13/11/1015.short>

**Children without known secondhand tobacco smoke exposure inside the home but living in an apartment complex were more likely to have increased cotinine levels ( $p < .01$ ) that were up to 45 percent higher than children living in detached homes.** Tobacco smoke seepage through shared walls or ventilation systems is of concern.

*Wilson K, Klein J, Blumkin A, et al. Tobacco smoke exposure in children who live in multiunit housing. Pediatrics 2011; 127:85-93*

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/127/1/85.full>

(continued on reverse)

**Secondhand smoke exposure was associated with lower scores on health-related quality of life for patients with heart failure.** Patients with heart failure and their families should avoid secondhand smoke exposure.

*Week S, Glantz S, DeMarco T, et al. Secondhand smoke exposure and quality of life in patients with heart failure. Archives of Internal Medicine 2011; 171(21):1887-1893.*

Brochure 1



Brochure 2



Poster



Tips Card



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